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1645
THE *Argonaut* Numb. 3.
KINGS ANSWER TO

the Propositions for Peace, as was
pretended in the Club-mens peti-
tion to his Majestie.

With the copie of a Letter from Sir LEWIS
DIVES, and another from Colonell Busler Go-
vernour of Wareham sent to them,
and read in their Quarters.

Also a copie of Articles and Directions, and divers other
passages of their proceedings and intentions, and a List of
their chiefe Leaders names, and which of
them are taken, and who not.

With other papers brought by our Scouts from the Army.
Commanded to be printed, and is published according to Order.



Imprinted at London by R. A. and J. C. 1645.



CAROLUS REX:



Is Majestie being himselfe so deeply afflicted with the miseries and calamities brought upon all his poore Subjects in generall by this unnaturall war, doth not at all wonder, that the grievous and more particular sufferings of the Inhabitants of the Countie of Dorset should urge them to seek ease and releefe, though by wayes lesse regular; and being entirely perswaded, that their intentions in their late assembly, and in their present address to his Maiestie, are full of dutie and loyaltie to his person and government, is so far from reprehending them, that hee is verie glad to find so many of his loyall Subjects united in a joynt and heartie sence of the publike. And that by this particular application of themselves to his Maiestie, they have afforded him the meanes to informe them more particularly of the Justice of his cause, and his sincere and constant desires and endeavours for peace, than appears by their profest neutralitie they have hitherto been: which that he might the better do, and that there may thereby be wrought a perfect union and conjunction between his Maiestie, and those who profess to be so sincerely affected with the same pious desires of the publike good, his Maiestie will verie speedily send unto the Petitioners, or unto such as they shall depute within the said Countie, persons fully instructed in the course of all his Maiesties former proceedings, and of his present resolutions. And in the meane time, as an instance of his gracious intentions towards the Petitioners, hee is pleased to give these particular answers to their severall desires.

To the first, that whensoever propositions of peace shall be made unto his Majestie by those at Westminster, his eares shall be alwayes open unto them and not only ready to receive them, but even to seek and sollicite for them, when ever hee can probably judge that they will not reject his overture, whereof the Petitioners need make no doubt, his Majestie having neglected no occasion to invite them to a treatie of peace, the blessing thereof was never more to be implored of Almighty God, nor to be more industriously endeavoured by all good men, than at this time, when without it (as the Petitioners well observe) this Kingdome is likely to be made the prey of a forraigne Nation, the Scots being

being at this present advanced with an Army so far into the heart of the Kingdome, as already even to threaten the Western parts. And his Majestie doth further promise in the word of a King, that if a Treatie may be procured, hee will seek no other conditions of peace, than those mentioned by the Petitioners, *viz.* The glorie of God, in the maintenance of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, the just and inseparable right of the Crowne, the just power and priviledges of Parliament, and the lawfull rights and liberties of the Subject, and all these under none of these ambiguous termes whereby the contrary partie have deluded and misled so many of his good Subjects, pretending they fight for the same, making the knowne Lawes of the Land (which cannot deceive) the measure of each particular.

To the second his Majestie doth promise, that if a Treatie may be procured, he will earnestly desire a cessation of Armes, as hee did in the last at Vxbridge, though to his great grieve not consented unto by the other partie, to the end that a Treatie tending to peace may not proceed blood: And his Majesties desire is, that the book of the said Treatie at Vxbridge to be read to the Petitioners for their satisfaction in this point, and manifestation of his desire of peace.

To the third, that in case for the sins of the Nation, the obstinacie of the other partie cannot be overcome; but that his Majestie and his People must yet be further scourged by Gods afflicting hand of war, that his Majestie is so deeply sensible of his Supplicants, and all his other good Subjects sufferings, by contributions, taxes, free quarter and plunder, that whatsoever can be done on his Majesties part in the three first, by all the moderation that can possibly be used, unto the last by the severest justice shall be carefully and effectually endeavored: As for the point of trusting in the Petitioners hands such of his Forts and Garrisons as shall be thought necessarie to be continued, his Majestie makes no doubt, but if peace may not be procured, it shall so evidently appeare unto the Petitioners, who have been the Authors, and are the Contrivers of their miseries, that they will prove the heartiest Champions of their Kings, their owne, and Gods cause; and consequently, be as fit persons as any his Majestie can chuse, with what more best concerns his safetie, and their protection: but for this particular, as after for the future maintaining of the said Garrisons, his Majestie will by those whom he shall employ unto the Petitioners, advise with them of the time, and manner how his service may be done, must be their satisfaction.

To the last, that a chiefe calamitie of war, is the silencing of the Lawes, and if it [were] possible to uphold their due and currant execution, the Sword could no longer : but as far forth as it is possible, that militarie affaires can be governed by legall inflictions on offenders, his Majestie is verie desirous to give the Petitioners all imaginable satisfaction ; but being a matter of such intricacie, the particular wayes and method of it must be ripened by further debate.

As for the point of leave for His Majesties mis-led Subj^{ts}, to lay downe armes, and to returne to their habitations, there to live unquestioned and unmolested, it is that whereunto his Majestie hath already many times given more then a permission, that is a speciall invitation by severall gracious Proclamations ; which for the Petitioners satisfaction, he shall very willingly renew ; as for the other part which concerne those at present engaged in His Majesties service, and those under restraint, His Majestie is too confident of the Petitioners affection to him and his Kingdomes safety, to believe while his enemies are so strong, and daily forcing every man to take up Armes against him, and whilst a Forraigne Nation is in the bowells of this Kingdome ready to devour it, that they would wish him one man lesse in his Army, or one man more at libertie to joyne with them ; as for all such persons as are absent from their homes, and not engaged in His Majesties service, it shalbe verie accomprable to His Majesty, that they returne to their homes to tend the service and quiet of their Countrey, according to the Petitioners desires, and for all Acts of Parliament, and Lawes unpealed in what concerne the Civill Government in particular, for Assises, Sessions, and the like, the Petitioners undertaken the protection of His Majesties Ministers of Justice, His Majestie will issue his Commands unto them all respectively, to performe their constant duties to the established Lawes.

At the Court at Rayland Castle the 8. th day of July, 1645.

By His Majesties speciall direction and Command.

George Digby.

The Declaration concerning the Petition of the Club-men,
and the Kings answer thereunto.

VV Hereas His Majestie seemes to be deeply afflicted with the miserable calamities of his people, and knowes how to remedie it; What is the sum of that expression? An unnaturall warre is it indeed, but faire words will not hide an ill cause; Are not these waies irregular, when Iesuits, Popish Priests, Papists, and out-lawd persons are protected from justice? all good men are very sensible of the publike calamity herein.

1. You may take notice that in this Answer, there is no notice taken of the Lords and Commons at Westminster, so be a Parliament, though the King by Letters sent by Rupert to them gives them that appellation.

2. For these things seemingly vowed to be sought for, how unlike is it, to what is indeed laboured for? Is Gods glory sought, in throwing downe the Kingdom of Iesus Christ? and making warre against his Members? At the same time, Protestant Religion sought? by advancing Papists, Iesuits, and Popish Priests? and we hope none will deny but that if the Crowne of any Prince, shall stand in opposition to the Crown and Power of Iesus Christ, we are to follow the lamb wheresoever he goes, though persecuted; where is the Priviledges of Parliament if not so much as acknowledged, but hunted after, reviled, and with force of armes withstood? and Delinquents, Iesuits, and breakers of the Lawes protected from their power, and where is the Liberties of the Subject, if tyrannized over, persecuted and plundered, as daily they are under the Kings Forces?

3. Which party have mis-led his Majesties Subjects, may easily appeare with the Well-affected in all parts of England, and Scotland, Ireland are very sensible of, notwithstanding any pretences of the Papists and their juggling partie whatsoever.

There is much difference between one party of the Club-men, and another; but the first grounds of raising them is from a Jesuiticall plot of the enemy, under a pretence of petitioning for peace (which all men desire) to be raised in a violent way to rise as one man against the Parliament, the great ones amongst them that carried on the businesse, let not the people know what their designe was; Who intended before Tanneton was relieved, to have risen on the Rear of our Army, (but blessed be God) they were hindred; and now at last they had order
from

from the King, so by still till Sir Thomas Fairfax was marched to Exeter, and then to rise, Rupert being promised to come with some thousands of horse from Banbury to joyne with them to raise the siege at Sherborn, and relieve those parts; and then to fall in Sir Th. Fairfax's Rear.

For this purpose divers of them sate in comber in Shaftsbury, who were taken and brought prisoners to Sherborne.

A List of the Countrey-Gentlemen called the Lords of the Club with for Wilt; Dorset, and Sommerfet, brought Prisoners to Sherborne on the Lords day August 3. 1645. taken at Shaftsbury.

Mr. Hollis a younger brother out of meanes, who is one of the Commanders in chiefe, a kind of Generall unto them.

Mr. Josiffe of Blackmore another younger brother, who is Lieutenant-Generall to them, a notable great stickler for them.

Mr. Yong, Advocate to them, whose habitation was at Manson in Blackmore, and was of old a Stat-Chamber Clerk.

Captaine John Carew, the great Grand Jury man that lived at Everish.

Captaine Edward Davis of Lambhead.

Capt. Thomas Bennet of Pithouse.

Capt. William Blunt, a notable Cavalier.

Capt. Richard Craddock, the malignant Merchant of Blanford.

John Saintlo, a Gentleman of Wilt-shire, a notable Agent for the King.

Richard Burbidge, son to Burbidge the Attourney in Sturminster.

William Smith, sometimes Vnder-Sheriffe for Wilt-shire.

Thomas Jervis, the same that was wont to go up and downe to sell cloth from place to place.

John Lovell of Sommerfet-shire, a notable stickler against godly men.

John Eakwood of Dunhead in Wilt-shire.

Francis Craddock of Blackmore.

John Pope of Marnhill, a man of a verie good estate, but a notable Malignant.

Thomas Rose of Chisgrave, a man also of a faire estate, but malignant.

John Bennet, brother to Captaine Bennet of Pithouse.

Nicholas Bingham of Henfridge; it is pitie any of that family are Malignants.

Francis Abbot, son to Jeremy Abbot of Horfington.

Robert Hollis of Dorset-shire.

William Filloll, a Gentleman of a good estate, that lived in Marvell, but a verie violent Malignant.

Charles Studley of Loughton by Blanford.

John May of Melbury, a notable Rogue.

John Phill of Lidlinch a Grafter, who rise in hope to recruit his grounds by plunder.

Laurence Hide a malignant Priest, Mr. Hides son of Hatch.

Samuel Forman, the Curate of Gillingham.

William Loring, a young malignant Priest that lived at Cerne.

Mr. Rock, a desperate malignant Parson, that was borne at Battle, and Chaplaine to Banfield at Chafield.

Mr. Williams a malignant Priest.

Mr. Henry Hayward, Henry Gouge, John Every, Edward Boone, Thomas Roet, Robert Snier, Thomas Maryell, Richard Alborne, Charles Simms, Robert Sapit, Thomas Brooke, John King, Edmund Clarke, Martin Marble, Thomas Bance, William Sanders, John Corbet, Robert Fry, William Ford, Matthew Martin, and Henry Goodwin. All which are notoriously knowne to be dangerous Malignants, besides divers others which were taken next day by Lieutenant-General Cromwell, in an old Roman Work on Hambleton-Hill, where he routed 3500. of them that were gathered in a Body, and killed some 12. ann took almost 300. prisoners, and almost all their Armes and Colours, the rest fled home.

Besides these, there is remaining still amongst the Clum-men divers great Malignants.

Capt. George Moore of Winborn.

Capt. William Whiting of Spetsbury.

Capt. Henry Burley of Beer Regis.

George Sexton of Beer Regis, a man of a great estate but a desperate rogue and violent against the Parliament and good men.

Robert Arnall of Cheshelbourn another desperate Agent.

Raughly Radford of Divelish, and more divelish Malignant.

The great ones that were the Ring-leaders that are taken, are to be brought up to London, and may be made examples.

But there are many silly people have been misled by them, that will now (it is hoped) be laid, and in divers parts the Club-men are firme for the Parliament, and laugh at the folly of the rest.

Now for further satisfaction, here followeth the copie of two Letters, one from Sir Lewis Dives of the King party, and the other from Colonel Butler the Governour of Warham, of the Parliaments party, both to the Club-men.

A Copie of Sir Lewis Dives Letters to the Club men.

Gentlemen and Friends,

THat I have not hitherto required any accounts of former Assemblies: the reason is, because I deemed your professed desires and resolutions tending to the preservation of the true reformed Protestant Religion established by Law, and of yourselves from Plunder, and such like unlawfull violence; no way derogatory to His Majesties service; wherein as I thought this Countie intrested; but rather such as the same must concern mee; and you shall ever finde mee most ready to assist you in. But perceiving of late a backwardnesse in some of your parts of the Countie, and a denyall from others in the payments of Contribution after the late moderate proportion; which in consideration of the present poverty of the Countie hath beene by me required of them; and by with-holding whereof, His Majesties service must necessarily faile, it being the onely means His Majesty hath left him to supply his Forces here, and by the Gentlemen and Freeholders agreed and promised to bee paid unto him, and never promised or agreed to be paid to those that are in Rebellion against him; His Majesties one Revenues, Customes and Rents being for the most part seized; and against all the rules of Law taken and disposed of by the Rebels, for payment of those that servethem in this un-lawfull Warre. I am therefore forced to put you to the question, whether it be your generall resolution over and above your published resolutions to deny His Majestie these necessary supplies, to the end I may consider what course to steere; and withall, out of my care of your safety and preservation, which may otherwaies bee endangered, to remonstrate that you be not seduced to trust or rely on those who have brought this Even and destruction on you; remember by what degrees they have effected it, how they first Fortified severall Townes in this Countie, then disarmed you; then sent out Tickets and Papers, requiring upon paine of Plundering great summes of Money, to the full yearly value of your Estates, from all Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Ycemen of any abilitie, and forced the payment thereof by Imprisonment of their persons, and Plundering of their goods, they not onely required, but where they have pow-

er, have enserued the twentieth part of your Estates, and the 5. h part of your yearly Revenue, besides the Contribution, and yet not contented herewith; have fired the houses of divers Gentlemen of this Countie, where no Garrison or force did oppose them. Remember how they have banished your Orthodox and loyall Clergie; consider how they have Plundered almost all men of qualitie in this Countie, from some 2000 sheep aaine, from others more, from others 1500, from some 1000, 40 fat Oxen from another, to the undoing of many, both Gentlemen and Farmours, the particulars whereof are so infinite and many, and the paines who have suffered these losses, well known to yourselves, that I forbear to make any farther mention thereof. After that after all these sufferings, how they set an Exche upon your Bread and Meate you eat, in all places where they have power; and which is worst of all, they have abused our Churches by making stables thereof, and by robbing and defacing the same, and now abolished the Common Prayer and Liturgie of the Church so long publicly used amongst us, and confirmed by Law, and instead thereof, have introduced so many religions as men shall fancy of themselves. Remember how we and our Ancestors have happy lived under the government of many godly and pious kings and Queens, and see where we have not suffered more in 3 years under them. And lastly, thinke upon it seriously, whether ever you can or probably may expect such happie daies again, if you joyne not with the King and His Forces, to advance His Throne and Regall Dignitie, who hath so often sought and desired your peace and safety. I remaine

Tyranny of these men who now
purge Regall Authoritie unto
themselves, then one 100 years
before, under the Government
of chole Religious Kings and
Queenes.

*Gent. your very
affectionate friend
Lewis Dixon.*

In answer to this Letter, there shall need to bee said no more,
only to referre the Reader to Colouel. Builers Letter following,
which is the true Copie of that which he sent to the Club-men.

Gentlemen and Nobles, I have thought it fit to send you
I have had many meetings, but to this last I have come
 nor that I love you less than other Gentlemen, but that
 I have not paid to have a discourse to you, till I saw which
 way you did incline. I have seen some of your Articles, and find
 you pretend chiefly to stand up in your own defence, and the re-
 liberation of that little which is lost to mankind, and to be free you
 and yours: If that only be your intent, I know not what I shall
 it should be wished by any one that takes his Country, but
 then I would wish you would manifest it by your declining
 no assistance to the adverse party, and we will endeavor to re-
 cover home from you; otherwile we must look on you as our
 your profits your own friends should, but our private friends
 us in a way by your assistance to get the same, and to be our
 bold, and as I think you will be well returned one day for
 rison. If your intentions are according to your representation, then
 I desire you would manifest it: First, by your prohibition of
 pikers, and such like, and not being engaged to the same, and
 cordingly, by your declining the payment of the same, and the
 some enemies have now by arms against us, and your own
 selves to abide and trouble your houses and churches in England.
 Lastly, we desire you should not be deterred from the
 dominion in matters to have any great power, but you be
 upon you, because we know there are many more that
 the same the Parliament intends to call them to a strict
 count. Secondly, we desire that you may not be as in the
 of persons, that no man shall be known to have been an officer
 mites, may be neither a Clerke or Reader, or any other kind of
 officer among you: Thirdly, that our Letters be read, and our mes-
 sengers safely returned as well as any others. Fourthly, that our
 Souldiers and Troopers may have free egress and regress a-
 mongst you, that if they behave themselves amisse, and fall into
 your hands, you would acquaint us with their offences that we
 might punish them. These things if you will performe, we shall
 wish you well, and that you may be prosperous in the end you de-
 term to undertake it for: otherwile whatsoever your pretences
 are, we know that you are abated by those that are our enemies,
 and that would make you to so: and we desire to know how can
 you be Parliaments enemies? Is it because they have done with
 the hazard of their lives to procure your Liberties? when they
 ranne and oppression of the Court was at highest, as in a be-
 cause they have and Covenant to extirpate Idleness, Schisme,
 Errors, and Superstition. Why will you plead for Idleness, will
 you to keepe up that which God hath promised, and hee will
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have done; as is it because you feare we will take away the
 Kings Estate and Dignitie. Take upon the Parliaments De-
 clarations to the contrary, sent to all Princes and States. Take
 upon our Solemn Vow and Covenant to the contrary, and doe
 not thinke us a people greedy of perurie, and of hairees and infamie
 from all posterity; as is it because we endeavour for Reformation
 in Church and State. I desire you to consider, whether
 it be not time to endeavour to be better, when God is punishing
 us because we are so bad. Whether the Reformation aymed at,
 will not make us waile more pleasing before God, and make us
 more conformable to all other reformed Protestant Churches,
 than we be long looked and nipped for such a Reformation amongst
 us. Consider this be not to thwart, and oppose what God will have
 to passe. If you cannot apprehend the great necessities of it,
 yet I would you at least to stand still, and not to lift up your hands
 against it: for if it be of God, it will stand, if it be not of him, it
 will fall of it selfe to the ground. Take heede then good Neigh-
 bours and fellow Protestants, of signing and associating your
 Names with those Papists and Irish Rebels, lest you partake of
 their iniquities. For God will shortly bring them to an account
 of all the innocent blood shed here and in Ireland. Take heede of
 setting your selves against them, that earnestly pray and endeavour
 for the true good of your soules, bodies, and estates; and that
 I may give you a right understanding in all things, and guide you
 into those wayes and counsels which will most conduce to his glorie,
 and your true good. Pardon mee for being tedious, I have
 not troubled you often, I should bee glad to heare from you what
 your resolutions are, and shall rest

Warham June 30.

Your truly wel-wish

ing friend and
 Neighbour
 Robert Butlers

For His Majesty's promise of a Cessation of Armes, and no-
 mination of a Treaty, the late printed Letters between the King
 and Queen, it is hoped have given full satisfaction to every ratio-
 nall man, and yet (such is the Parliaments desire of Peace, if it
 may be, that) the Lyrds and Commons have both agreed to send
 Propositions to the King for Peace, and that without any Treaty;
 but forthwith by Bill to require a positive answer: to which if it
 shall please His Majesty to give his Royal Assent, it will be of
 the wars, and the kingdom sealed in peace, and he received with joy,
 and honoured with the love and loyalty of all his Subjects.

5. The

5. The reading of the malignant books printed at Oxford about the Treaty, hath given infinite satisfaction to reasonable men, who will without doubt be fully satisfied in the Declaration, which the Parliament are putting out concerning the same.

6. What faithful Protestant can be so kind, as not to understand, and in his conscience confesse, that the sin of the Kings Army are exceeding grievous, such as the Rape, Fornication, Whoring, robbing, plundering, killing, and murther, and continuall use of wickednesse and barbarous cruelties, daily exercised in all places where they come. And what redresse is here promised for the release of His Majesties Subjects hereto. To the third, you may for the answer is, that Taxes and Free-quarter shall be done with moderation, and severe justice is promised for plunder; but should that be fulfilled, the King would soon hang up all his soldiers.

7. For the trusting of any to keep the Garrisons for the King, it is notoriously known, that the Queen must approve of them, and none but Papists may be entrusted, whose faith is it not so in all parts of the kings quarters.

8. For the want of Justice, the kingdom is very sensible, that that very thing hath beene a great cause of these Wars; which Papists, Jesuits, and Delinquents were the fomenters of, to be a Protection for them from the power of the Parliament.

Now because the party Clubmen themselves have sufficiently sensible how they have suffered under the kings forces, therefore they have framed directions for the security of their estates, the Copies whereof follow.

The desires and Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Dorset.

WE the miserable Inhabitants of the said Countie, being too too deeply touched with the apprehension and sense of our past and present sufferings (occasioned onely by these Civill and vnaturall wars within this Kingdome.) and finding by sad experience, that by meanes thereof the true worship of almighty God and our religion are almost forgotten, and that our ancient Lawes and liberties, are altogether swallowed up in the arbitrarie power of the sword, and foreseeing that famine and utter Desolation will immediatly fall up-

on us, our wives and children, (unlesse God of his infinite mercy shall looke upon our true humiliation be graciously pleased; speedily to put a period to these sad distractions, are unanimously resolved to joyne in Petitioning His Majestie and the two Houses of Parliament for a happy peace and accommodation of the present differences, without future effusion of Christian blood; without which accommodation we cannot expect the enjoyment either of our Religion, Liberties, or proprieties: meane while, that we whose names are under written, Resolve, and doe here Declare.

1. To defend and maintain with our lives and fortunes the true reformed Protestant Religion.

2. To joyne with and assist one another in the mutuall defence of our Lawes, liberties, and properties, against all plunderers, & all other unlawful violence whatsoever.

3. Wee doe faithfully promise each to other, that the damage or losse which in the execution hereof shall happen to any one, be accounted as the losse of the generality, and that reparation be made to such party or parties by the whole County; and in case of losse of life, provision be made for his wife and children, by the County.

4. To declare all such unworthy of the generall assistance, as shall refuse, or delay to joyne with us in the prosecution of these our just intentions.

Some directions for present behaviour made and agreed on at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Countie of Dorset and Wilts, at Gorbodene corner, the 28th of May, 1645.

Whereas by the Articles of our Association we challenge unto our selves no other freedoms for the present from the burden of the warres, then to preserve our selves from plunder, and all other unlawful violence: It is therefore advised by

by the generality, that untill such time as we receive answer to our petitions from his Majesty and the two Houses of parliament.

1. Every Towne, Tithing-parish, great Hamlet, make present choice of three or more of the ablest men for valour, courage, and estate, Inhabitants in the same, unto whom at all times they may resort for assistance and direction.

2. That the Constable, Tithing-man, or other officer of the Towne, Tithing-parish, or liberty, in pursuance of the Statute in that case provided, let a constant watch of two at the least every night, and they well Armed, and if need be require, by day also; and the number of the watchmen to bee increased, according to the discretion of the said officer, and men, and the said officers.

3. That the watchmen be charged not to take money, to examine any Doubted on his watch, nor any other passenger that walketh peaceably; but if they be friendly spoken unto by the passenger, to receive a friendly answer, to encourage him in his peaceable behaviour.

4. That the watchmen keep watching in their respective wards, as much secretly as conveniently they may, in an open manner in prison; and as soon as they or either of them observe any Violence to any person, house, or goods, if they are not of sufficient strength themselves to suppress or stop the said Violence, then one of them presently repairing unto one or more of the said officers, and men, by his or their advices, to raise the parish, tithing town, or Hamlet into armes, to assist the distressed, and the other watchman withall speed to repair to the next neighbouring watch, or watchmen, if need be require; and there in like manner raising the men into armes, to bring presently with him to relieve the distressed, halfe of the men there armed, the other halfe to remaine ready armed in their owne precincts to protect the same, and to apprehend the plunderers in their Retreat.

5. That all such as pretend themselves to be Soldiers, and are taken plundering, or doing any other unlawful Violence, be presently disarmed, and after examination, having confessed unto which Army they doe belong, to be safely Guarded, together, with sufficient witnesses to prove the offence; from Tithing to Tithing, until they be brought to the next Garrison belonging unto the said Army, and there to be delivered unto the commander in chiefe; with tender of the witnesses to prove the crime; but in case they say they belong to an Army that doth quarter neere the place where the offence was committed, then in like manner to convey them to the commander in chiefe of the said Army.

6. That

6. That the said false Alarm, if no men rise into Arms but such as are nominated by the Watchmen, unless they see apparent Violence; or in case the Watch be defective as supposed, they be called by a very probable outcry.

7. That all men furnish themselves with as much, and good Armes, Weapons, and Ammunition as they can procure; and the Litch out of a good confidence to relieve the poor herein; as also in their labours of watching and other assistance in some proportionable measure.

8. That the contribution money, and all provision and necessary maintenance for the Armes, if it be demanded by a lawfull Warrant directed to the Officer of the place, bee not denied, but every man as far as he is able in some reasonable proportion forthwith to contribute; and for those that are truly unable, certificate of their inability to be made by the said Officer, with the advice of the said chosen able men of the place, unto their commander in chief, from whom the Warrant issued, with petition for respire and mitigation of the proportion by the said Warrant required, untill they shall be better enabled.

9. If quarter be demanded according to order martiall, the soldier to be friendly entertained, behaving himselfe fairly in his quarters; but if they plunder or offer any other violence, then to be restrained and delivered up unto his commander in chief to be by him corrected.

If any inconvenience shall bee found to ensue on the observacion of these directions, it is desired to bee made knowne at the next generall meeting that it may be amended.

F F N F S.

